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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 9th November, 1882.

POLITICAL.

THE *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow) of the 9th November states that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was so much struck by the bravery of the native troops at Tel-el-Kebir that he expressed a desire to come to India and to take the command of a division for some time. But Her Majesty did not accede to his wishes, as she could not allow him to live in India in the hot weather. It is, however, in contemplation to send him here as in officiating command of a division during the cold weather. Nothing could be more honourable to the native troops than that the princes of the royal family should be so anxious to command them. There is no doubt that the intended visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will tend to strengthen the loyalty of the native troops in a great degree.

Circulation,
620 copies.

The same paper states that it appears from two telegrams received from London that the Khedive proposed that Arábi Páshá should be expelled from Egypt without trial, but that the English Government has declined the proposal. The English Govern-

ment is quite right in thinking that Arábi's trial may lead to important disclosures. Only the other day Tanfiq Páshá and his advisers emphatically declared that so long as Arábi was alive, peace and order could not be said to be established on a firm basis in the country, and it seemed that they would not be satisfied with any sentence, short of death, passed on him. This sudden change of front on their part is significant. In our opinion, this change of front is due to two causes : First, it is believed that some documents have fallen into the hands of British officers in Egypt which tend to implicate both the Porte and the Khedive. The Khedive must have imagined that, if his complicity were proved, he would himself get into trouble. Secondly, the engagement of the services of English counsel by Arábi seems to have frightened him. But, of course, England could not assent to the proposed banishment of Arábi until he was afforded an opportunity of defending his conduct. If it were found on enquiry that he was in any way instigated by Turkey, the English Government would be able to settle the Egyptian difficulty independently of Turkey. It would be a good thing if Indian Musalmáns were largely appointed to civil and military offices in Egypt. Obviously their services would prove more valuable to that country than those of Albanians or Austrians.

Circulation,
130 copies.

The *Panjáb Punch* (Lahore) of the 1st November publishes a picture in which Afghánistán is represented as a garden and the Amir as gardener. The favours bestowed by Government on the Amir are the rainfall which causes the garden to flourish. The Amir ungratefully presents a bunch of flowers, called Herat, to the Russian Government.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Shokh-i-Oudh* (Lucknow) of the 1st November and the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly) of the 4th November, referring to the rumour about the proposed repeal of the Arms Act, protest against its repeal. If the people were allowed to carry arms,

there would be an increase in crime, and disturbances would frequently take place. The Act should not be repealed until education has made greater progress in the country.

The *Kasivashan Sudhā* (Benares), in commenting on the new Hindū Wills Act of 1882, says that such an Act was quite unnecessary. The Hindūs were already empowered by the Hindū law to execute wills. One of the bad results of the new law will be that an executor will be able to stop, if he pleases, any allowances which the testator used to give to any religious or charitable institutions. This sudden stoppage of the allowances is sure to press severely on the men who depended on them for their support.

The *Wagdyā-i-Ālam* (Ghāzipur) of the 30th October states that Lord Ripon's wise and liberal administration has greatly endeared him to the people. In fact, they love him as dearly as a dutiful son does his parents. But the district officers generally have no sympathy with the people and do not care at all for their welfare. Their only care is to complete their period of service in order that they may take their pension and enjoy themselves at home. They are practically irresponsible. They do what they please in utter disregard of the law. The proceedings of district officers in connection with the local self-government scheme are far from satisfactory. They still continue to appoint illiterate and subservient men members of municipal committees. If Government sent for a list of intelligent and educated native gentlemen in each district, it would find that few of them were members of such committees. Men belonging to the lower classes are appointed to posts under Government, while those belonging to higher classes starve from want of employment.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot) of the 26th October argues that every Municipal Committee should publish statements showing receipts and charges from time to time, in order

Circulation,
1,100 copies.

The publication of the proceedings of municipal committees.

that the people may know how their money is expended and may be able to criticize the proceedings of the committee.

The same paper of the 1st November states that the Government of India has lately issued orders to the effect that handcuffs should not be put on any under-trial prisoner until he has been legally convicted, except when he is charged with any very grave offence, or when it is feared he would endeavour to make his escape. The editor thanks the Viceroy for the imposition of these restrictions on the use of handcuffs, but remarks that similar restrictions should be also imposed on the practice of sending men to the lock-up. No respectable man, charged with any offence, should be sent to the lock-up until he has been convicted. Moreover, the privilege, enjoyed by Europeans, of applying to the High Court for redress during the course of trial in case of illegal detention by a Magistrate, should be extended to natives.

The same paper, referring to the speeches lately delivered at the Viceroy's Legislative Council when the Hon'ble Mr. Crosswaite asked for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law regarding the grant of advances to cultivators, says that the proposed agricultural banks should advance money to cultivators without requiring them to execute any bonds at all, the account-books of the banks being accepted by courts as sufficient proof for the debts. Moreover, the rate of interest should not exceed six per cent.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The **Khairkhwah-i-Panjáb* of the 29th October, the **Victoria Paper* of the 31st October, and the **Rafah-i-Am* of the 4th November have each an article on the question of the admission of the editors of vernacular newspapers to the darbárs held by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb. Only the editors of the *Koh-i-Nur* and the *Panjabi*

* All these three papers belong to Munshi Diwan Chand of Shikot.

Akhbār are usually admitted to these *darbārs*. But there seems to be no reason why this concession should not be granted to other editors. There are many papers in the province, the circulation of which exceeds that of the two papers above mentioned, and the editors of which are comparatively well-to-do persons. All editors of the province should be admitted to the Lieutenant-Governor's *darbārs*, and a suitable place should be assigned them, as is done in the other provinces. Editors are also freely admitted to viceregal *darbārs*. They were allowed seats at Lord Mayo's *darbār* held at Umballa, Lord Lytton's Imperial *darbār* at Delhi, and Lord Ripon's *darbār* held on the 15th November, 1880, at Lahore. All editors were admitted to the Lieutenant-Governor's *darbārs* when Mr. Thornton was Secretary to the Panjāb Government. On the occasion of the Imperial *darbār* held by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 1st January, 1880, the Mir Munshi of the Panjāb Secretariat issued tickets only to the editors of the *Koh-i-Nūr* and the *Panjābī Akhbār*, and refused to give tickets to other editors when they called on him at the Secretariat. Fortunately Sir Lepel Griffin happened to come to the Mir Munshi's room at the time. Munshi Dīwān Chand, the editor of the *Rafāh-i-Ām*, represented the matter to him, and he at once gave tickets to him and the editor of the journal of the Anjuman-i-Qasūr, who was present there at the time, and also gave verbal orders to the Mir Munshi to enter the names of editors in the list of *darbāris*. The Mir Munshi did not admit any editors to the Imperial *darbār* held at Lahore on the 2nd January last, but made them all sit under the gallery, which was a great dishonour to them.

The *Reformer* (Lahore) of the 6th November complains

The alleged slowness of promotion among native educational officers in the Panjāb.

that great discontent prevails among the native educational officers in the Panjāb owing to slowness of promotion. In the first place, the daily task of a teacher is very laborious. It is no child's play to teach young boys. Secondly,

Circulation,
750 copies.

if his boys are not successful at the annual examination any year, the teacher is at once taken to task and degraded. If they do well, no one cares to appreciate his services. Of course those men, who have an interest with higher educational officers, often get promotion, but all the others are left out in the cold. Promotion is so slow in the Educational Department that a teacher, who gets Rs. 40 a month, would be ready to accept a post of Rs. 20 in any other department. It is to be hoped that our able Director of Public Instruction will take the case of his subordinates into consideration and endeavour to improve their position.

Circulation,
209 copies.

The *Lawrence Gazette* (Meerut) of the 1st November states that it is to be regretted that district Honorary Magistrates, officers generally nominate men of rank and position for the post of Honorary Magistrate, even though they are quite illiterate. Such men are unable to dispense justice with impartiality. They get their clerks or their friends to write judgments for them. Intellectual ability should be always the first consideration in making selections for these posts. We hope that the Government will dismiss all incompetent men and appoint a better class of men in their place.

Circulation,
132 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftab-i-Hind* (Jalandhar) of the 4th November states that the British The numerical strength of the British army. army is numerically very small compared to the extent and income of the British Empire and to the armies of the great European Powers, and urges that the Government should increase the strength of the army. As regards India, the writer suggests that the Government should strengthen the standing army, repeal the Arms Act and allow the people to learn the use of arms, or introduce the law of conscription.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore) of the 4th November states that the local self-government scheme is more beneficial to the Government Local self-government. itself than to the people. It relieves Government of all responsibility for the proper management of our local affairs,

and places that responsibility on our own shoulders. Hitherto, when anything went wrong, we found fault with Government for it. In future, on the contrary, Government will hold us responsible for everything.

The *Koh-i-Nâr* (Lahore) of the 1st November states that

Circulation,
440 copies.

The temporary appointment of two additional Judges to the Lahore Chief Court.

the work in the Lahore Chief Court has largely increased of late years, and the Judges in the Court, who are three in number, with all their industry and zeal, have been unable to keep abreast of it. At the end of the last official year 1,718 appeals were pending, of which 423 had remained on the file over a year. The Government of India has recently sanctioned the appointment of two additional Judges for one year. But, looking at the steady increase of litigation in the province, we are disposed to think that the arrangement will be made permanent. It is believed that Mr. Barkley and Mr. Burney have been selected for the posts. We have nothing to say personally against these gentlemen. They have held officiating appointments in the Court and have given ample proof of their ability. But it is our earnest prayer that the Government should avail itself of this opportunity to appoint a Native Judge to the Court. This concession has already been granted to the people of other provinces. It would not be difficult to find a competent native in the province at present. It would be still better if one Hindu and one Muhammadan Judge were appointed. But we must be content at present with only one Native Judge. If we ask for too much, we may get nothing. When Lord Ripon visits Lahore, the native community should present a memorial to him on the subject.

The *Hindi Pradîp* (Allahabad) for October praises the

Circulation,
200 copies.

The new Resolution of the Government of India about Jail industries.

recent Resolution of the Government of India regarding Jail manufactures, but regrets to state that the employment of prisoners on public works, as has been recommended in that Resolution, will press hard on non-criminal masons and laborers. In that case they are sure to suffer from want of

work. In our opinion, the industry best suited to prisoners, and to which no exception can be taken, is agriculture. They should be employed in clearing and cultivating waste land.

The same paper states that Mr. Benson, Joint Magistrate, who was in charge of the late Magh Mela, has endeavoured to white-wash everything in his report on the

fair. The city inspector of police has been praised for his management of the fair, and recommended for a reward of Rs. 500! Could anything be more absurd? The English and the vernacular press complained bitterly of mismanagement. Neither pilgrims nor traders were satisfied with the arrangements. In fact, one shudders to think of the hardships and oppression they bore. But still the Government has been pleased to give a honorarium to the police inspector. It is however, a matter of satisfaction that the Lieutenant-Governor has issued good orders for the future management of the fair. The editor then gives an abstract of the orders, thanks the Lieutenant-Governor for them, and remarks that it remains to be seen how far they will be carried out by subordinate officers.

The same paper says :—Where is Saiyid Amir Ali now ?

The misconduct of some Musalmán officers. Let him come and look at the deeds of his Muhammadan countrymen in these provinces. Sudaru-l-din, late Tahsildár of Farukhábád, has lately been sentenced to imprisonment for six months for embezzlement. Formerly he was a Deputy Collector, but was degraded to the post of Tahsildar. Similarly, Masúm Ali, late Tahsildár of Fatehpur, has been dismissed from the public service for breach of trust. The Naib Tahsildár of Hamirpur has been charged with taking a bribe, and awaits his trial at the Magistrate's Court here. The Police Inspector of Fatehpur has been suspended from duty for some offence. It is surprising that the Government knows all these things, but still it prefers Musalmáns to Hindús for employment in the public service. The fact is subservience is all-powerful.

RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Panjab Punch* (Lahore) of the 1st November complains that native employees of the Panjab Northern State Railway are unjustly dismissed for small offences. Mr. Collin, Railway Inspector, is not satisfied with their dismissal from the Railway. If any of them succeeds in obtaining a post anywhere else, he complains against him to his superior officer and thus gets the man dismissed from his new post. The writer also gives a list of ten men who are said to have been unjustly dismissed within the last two months.

Circulation,
130 copies.

The alleged unjust dismissal of native employees of the Panjab Northern State Railway.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad) for October argues that, just as one third class compartment in each train is reserved for Europeans, one first class and one second class carriage should be reserved for natives. Natives of rank and position would travel first and second class more largely than they do at present, if separate accommodation were provided for them. At present they generally travel intermediate class, to avoid the company of Europeans. Owing to a difference in habits and manners, Europeans and natives do not find each other's company pleasant. Moreover, as regards the third class passengers, it would be a good thing if lower classes of people were seated in a separate carriage.

Native passengers.

Circulation,
200 copies.

LOCAL.

The *Aina-i-Sikandari* (Morádábád) of the 2nd November states that at Morádábád prostitutes, properly so called, have been brought under the operation of rules for the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases, while dancing-girls manage to evade the rules under the pretence that they do not practise prostitution. No exemption should be made in favour of dancing-girls, because there is hardly any dancing-girl who does not practise prostitution. If any dancing-girl asks for exemption, she should be required to execute a bond binding herself against the practice of prostitution.

The enforcement of the rules for the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases at Morádábád.

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Circulation,
70 copies.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
1	<i>Asfud-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar,	Urdú	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Nov. 4th	Nov. 5th	132 copies.
2	<i>Asfud-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Butá Singh,	Nov. 3rd	"	550 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	Oct. 28th	4th	196 "
4	<i>Ahsan-i-Akhbar</i>	Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	Abu-l-Hasan	Nov. 2nd	9th	684 "
5	<i>Aina-i-Sikandari</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	"	5th	70 "
6	<i>Ain-i-Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	Oct. 31st	3rd	100 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukand Ram	Nov. 1st & 4th	5th & 7th respectively.	1,800 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Awadh Bihari Lal	1st	4th	100 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhrul-din	Oct. 31st	"	231 "
10	<i>Atigrah Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdú - Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	Oct. 4th & 7th	6th & 9th respectively.	299 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdú and English.	Weekly	Muhammad Hussain,	1st	4th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Anwar-i-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdú	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	Nov. 2nd	"	200 copies.
13	<i>Ashraf-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	Nov. 1st	6th	100 "
14	<i>Asad-i-Akhbar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	"	Oct. 30th	3rd	300 "
15	<i>Bahar-i-Bandha</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Tota Ram	Nov. 3rd	5th	125 "
16	<i>Bharati Vela</i>	Agra	Hindi	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Das	Oct. 5th	7th	125 "
17	<i>Darb-i-Akhbar</i>	Bareilly	Urdú	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	Oct. 28th & 4th Nov.	3rd & 8th respectively.	225 "

18	Dabdh-i-Sikandar	Rampur	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Husain,	Nov. 6th	...	8th	390	"
19	Desh Humsahi	Ajmere	Hindi	...	Monthly	...	Munna Lal	For the month of Kartic.	...	3rd	132	"
20	Growse Gazette	Bulandshahr.	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Gang Sahai	Nov. 3rd	...	6th	40	"
21	Hindi Praddip	Allahabad	Hindi	...	Monthly	...	Balkrishan Bhatt	Oct. 1st	...	4th	200	"
22	Islām	Meerut	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Alimu-l-Din	Nov. 3rd	...	"	250	"
23	Jaspur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	...	Bi-weekly	...	Mahabir Prasad	" 1st & 4th	...	4th & 6th	130	"
24	Jalsa-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Ganeshi Lal	" 1st	...	respectively.	90	"
25	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamshed Ali	" 22nd	...	4th	150	"
26	Kash Patrida	Lucknow	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub	Nov. 6th	...	3rd	250	"
27	Kash Patrida	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	" 3rd	...	4th	642	"
28	Kaukab-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	...	Bi-monthly	...	Rev. J. H. Messmore.	" "	...	3rd	321	"
29	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Benares	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Chintamani Rao	Oct. 30th & 6th Nov.	...	6th & 8th	311	"
30	Khair Khush-i-Hind	Delhi	Urdu	...	Bi-monthly	...	Maha Narayan	Nov. 1st	...	respectively	1800	"
31	Khair Khush-i-Oudh	Lucknow	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Khairati Lal	Oct. 31st	...	4th	150	"
32	Khair Khush-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Brij Lal	" 29th	...	"	20	"
33	Khat-i-Nasir	Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Jawwad Ali	Nov. 1st & 4th	...	3rd & 6th	120	"
34	Lama-i-Nar	Jaunpur	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Hafiz Abdu-lah	Oct. 29th	...	8th	50	"
35	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdul Samad Khan	Nov. 1st	...	7th	209	"
36	Marwar-i-Gazette	Jaunpur	Hindi-Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Das	Oct. 30th	...	4th	100	"
37	Maner-i-Qasr	Lucknow	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad	Nov. 7th	...	9th	173	"
38	Mulla-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nabi Baksh	Nov. 2nd	...	5th	37	"

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List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
39	Meerut Akhbar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Karimu-l-din	Oct. 25th & 29th	1882.	...
40	Mahr-i-Darkhshan	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	Nov. 1st	Nov. 3rd	180 copies.
41	Mahr-i-Nemroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu-llah	Oct. 31st	5th	100 "
42	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	Nov. 6th	9th	250 "
43	Meer Gazette	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Khushwaqt Rai	" 4th	8th	...
44	Muraqqa-i-Tahsil	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bihari Lal	" 1st	5th	125 "
45	Murda-i-Kashmir	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narayan	For the month of Oct.	9th	450 "
46	Naiyar-i-Azim	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	Nov. 6th	8th	162 "
47	Najmu-l-Akbar	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Ruhu-llah Khan	" 1st	3rd	150 "
48	Najmu-l-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pratap Krishna	Oct. 28th	5th	130 "
49	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Das	Nov. 7th	9th	300 "
50	Nar Afshan	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	" 2nd	4th	593 "
51	Nar-i-Budawn	Budaun	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	" 4th	5th	355 "
52	Naru-l-Azhar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 1st	4th	180 "
53	Nusratu-l-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 3rd to 9th	5th	620 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
54	Oudh Akbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 3rd to 9th	respectively.	...
55	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	Oct. 31st	3rd	524 copies.
56	Panjab Akbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim	Nov. 1st & 4th	9th	300 "
57	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firozu-l-Din	" 1st	...	130 "
58	Panjab Gazette	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Dewakinandan.	" 5th	7th	350 "

59	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Urdu	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	4th	...	9th	300
60	Prince of Wales Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	"	...	8th	700
61	Rafah-i-Am	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Diwan Chand	"	...	"	700
62	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 2nd & 6th	...	" 3rd & 8th respectively.	430
63	Rata Prakash	Batlam	Hindi and Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haqq	Oct. 26th	...	3rd	400
64	Reformer	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Nathu Ram	Nov. 6th	...	9th	750
65	Riyazu-l-Akhbar	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Ditto	Nizam Ahmad	" 5th	...	8th	250
66	Sabha Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharfu-l-din	" 4th	...	6th	112
67	Sadique-i-Akhbar	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Quds	" 2nd	...	5th	400
68	Saijan Keti Sudha	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	Oct. 30th	...	4th	200
69	Shah-i-Oudh	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Tasawar Husain	Nov. 1st	...	"	100
70	Shula-i-Tar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ibrāhim	" 7th	...	"	175
71	Taksh	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Rahat Ali Khan	5th	...	8th	100
72	Tanaya-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Wilsyat Ali	Oct. 20th	...	3rd	200
73	Victoria Paper	Sialkot	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	26th to 1st Nov.	...	8th	1400
74	Wagdyah Alam	Ghazipur	Ditto	Weekly	Siraju-l-din Ahmad	" 30th	...	3rd	250

PRIYA DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India

ALLAHABAD,

The 18th November, 1882.

Printed at the N.W. P. and Oude Government Press, Allahabad.



REFECTIONS

1871

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